THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1850. NO. 27.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDTIOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fell Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 *O'clock.*
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 *TO* 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 *a. m. to* 2 *p. m.*
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 *a. m.*

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'ia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850. 6

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
ALSO
A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order ta short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850. 9

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for traveling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.

FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.

For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th, 1850.

SECOND SUPPLY OF
Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at
E. L. HARDING & CO

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American book of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

ALSO
THE HOME ALTAR.

AN Appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use. By, the Rev. Charles F. Deems.

H. D. TURNER.
Nov. 8th, 1850. 90

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

O. L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Heartt & Litchford
DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO
Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

L. B. WALKER.

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.

November 15th, 1850. 92

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.
Petersburg July 20 58 1y

Just received by Express, this day, a lot of fine French Merinos, assorted colors; ALSO, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Oct., 21st, 1850. 85

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly, now in Session, to incorporate a Savings Bank, to be located in the town of Jackson, North ampton County.

Nov. 26th. 1850. 96 4w

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
FALL STYLE FOR 1850.

SOMETHING entirely new and decidedly elegant. Call and examine.

R. TUCKER & SON.
August 26th, 1850. 69

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
November 21st. 94

FRESH ARRIVALS
SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves

Under the Telegraph Office,
Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

REMARKS OF MR. WINSTON.

On the Resolutions of Mr. Bridgers, relative to N. C. Rail Road.

MR. SPEAKER:—I have given to the resolutions of the gentleman from Franklin my best attention. With my views of the Central Rail Road, they at first view, are calculated to present some little embarrassment.—After however exercising my own judgment and consulting with my friends, I think I can safely say that the path of duty lies plain before me. Like my colleague I shall vote for the indefinite postponement of these resolutions.

We are aware that the proposition made the other day by the gentleman from Wayne (Mr. Sherard) to repeal the charter of the Central Rail Road was at once voted down by at least ten to one. On that occasion I stated that I was opposed to the Road at the time of its passage; that I was still as much opposed to it, but that to repeal it would be a violation of the constitution which we were sworn to support, and such a breach of the plighted faith of the State, as to bring dishonor upon her. Such seemed then to be nearly the unanimous sentiment of this House.

Let us turn to the resolutions of the gentleman from Franklin. We know that the stockholders of this Road are opposed to giving up their charter. We are told by gentlemen from the West, that immense changes have been made along the line of the road in view of its being built. What effect is to be produced by these resolutions if they be passed? Sir they will produce a surrender of the charter or they will not.

Suppose that they will not have the effect. They will present the Legislature of North Carolina in the ridiculous attitude of supplicating or "*requesting*" in vain what we have no right to demand. Besides, if the work goes on, it is evident to any one that the passage of these resolutions will not only injure the stockholders who will have continually to contend with adverse public opinion, but also the State which is the owner of two thirds of the Stock. On these accounts I cannot vote for these resolutions, if it be admitted that they will not produce a surrender of the charter.

On the other hand if they are to have the effect—which no doubt they will have of so constraining, overawing and coercing the stockholders as to force them against their will, to surrender their charter; certainly we shall have *repealed their charter* as much as though we had passed an act to that effect. We shall have *reached the object by means adequate to reach it,* and by no other cause could our responsibility be greater. It is admitted that we dare not march straight forward and repeal the charter. How can we consistently reach the same result by a different route?

Sir, I look at the substance of these propositions. Viewing them in either of the two only possible lights in which they can present themselves, they cannot receive my assent. Submit them to the people of my county and although they are opposed to this Rail Road, they would in my opinion unanimously condemn these resolutions.

While I shall vote as I have stated I must nevertheless say that there are facts contained in those resolutions which I believe to be true. Those resolutions are in substance three in number; first, that we believe it inexpedient to build the said road; secondly, that we believe that a majority of the people of the State are opposed to it, and thirdly that the stockholders be requested to surrender their charter.

Now, Sir, I do believe as firmly as I can believe any thing, that it is inexpedient to build said road, and that a large majority of the people of the State are opposed to it. But these two resolutions are of no force except when the third one is added and for that I cannot think of voting.

While on this subject, Mr. Speaker, I claim the privilege of stating in a short and comprehensive way, some of the reasons for the views which I hold on the subject of Rail Roads. I am aware that the atmosphere here is so much of a Rail Road one, so many of the presses and eminent public men in North Carolina are daily advocating the policy of State investment to a large extent in these works; that a man is regarded as behind the age, to say the least of him, who dares to raise his voice to the contrary. I hope therefore that the House will indulge me while I attempt in an humble and plain manner to give if I can "a reason for the faith which I hold."

In the first place, let me say that I will vote for any and every Rail Road, Plank Road or any other kind of Road which is to be built by the money of private stockholders. I am for giving the fullest

and widest scope to individual enterprise. But when the State is to take from the treasury money to build these Roads, the question is entirely different. I do not say that the Legislature has not the power to do so; but I say that it is bad policy and ought not to be done. The doctrine taught by every Political Economist is this: that, if any work of internal improvement will pay to the builders of it more than other departments of business, private individuals will organize into companies and build it. If it will pay less and thereby be a losing business, the Legislature ought not to form the citizens of the State into a large company and force from its present profitable investment, the money to build it. And although this doctrine has received many a hard blow from those who are able to deal in argument, and many an ugly sneer from those who are not, yet it contains the ground-work of my opinions, and I would legislate so as to depart from it as little as I could.

The gentleman from Wake, (Gen. Saunders,) whose opinions I call in question, with unaffected diffidence, has departed, I think, from his old well settled doctrines in advocating this subject. He stated to us in the eloquent speech which he made this morning, that he was for opening as many roads as he could, so as to give the farmer the choice of the best market, and as a consequence the highest price for his produce. I agree with him that the greater the number of accessible markets the higher the price will be. He stated on this point, that he was opposed to a protective tariff, and for free trade by the nation and the State.—Well, sir, if he is in favor of free trade, he must, if he follows out its principles, be opposed to forcing the people at large to invest their money in a Rail Road, whether they think it will be profitable or not. The free trade men say that by a protective tariff, the people of the Country at large are made to pay a higher price for articles, (thereby levying a tax) in order that the said articles may be manufactured in the Country, before the time when the capital of the country would, of itself, without said protection, go into the said business. Now, sir, a Rail Road is nothing more than a branch of the carrying trade. Such is my view of it. At least, whether it be or not, the question is not altered.—The gentleman is willing to tax the people at large and force them to contribute to this Rail Road before the capital of the State is ready of itself to seek the investment. The free trade theory rests upon the broad doctrine that private capital will of itself, seek that department of business which is most profitable. What right then has the gentleman from Wake to force it against the will of its owner into Rail Roads? I only allude to this subject in a general way. I could go into particulars and demonstrate that no free trade man can consistently advocate the investment of the State's money in Rail Roads. I dismiss the subject with the remark, that if the gentleman from Wake, will give one by one, his arguments against a protective tariff, I think they will be seen equally to apply against his position on the present subject.

Sir, the gentleman from Wake stated, that the mode of taxation was such that the rich man would have to build this road for the benefit of the poor one. He offered no proof of this. I deny that such is the fact. The money is raised by taxation on all. But suppose that, as the gentleman says, the rich man is taxed for the benefit of the poor one. It would furnish to my mind another objection to the bill. I am not a rich man myself, but I wish to protest against taking from one class to benefit another. Let each class stand on its own rights. If I have worked and made money, shall a part of it be taken and given to those who have lagged behind me? It would offer a reward to indolence and idleness. The only safe principle is to let each man be secure in enjoying every cent that he can honestly accumulate.

But, sir, let us come back to the starting point. Should the stock taken by the State in this Road be lost, as I verily believe it will, and I fear much more, besides, it will cost the County of Bertie, for instance, which pays one fortieth part of the taxes of the State, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.—Bertie gives at most one thousand votes. Therefore, on an average, it will cost that County the sum of fifty dollars for each voter. As, however, some of them are rich and some of them are poor, the tax will fall differently upon different men.—Now, sir, ought not the representative of that people, who from their position, never will be allowed one dollar from the State, to be cautious how he shall involve them to such an extent? And I take Bertie only as an example. The same remarks apply to many other Counties.

I ask, sir, why not leave the building of this road to private enterprise. I am told that they are not able to build it. I am told this by the very men who say that their lands will be increased along the line, at least ten millions of dollars in value, and that the stock in the road after it is built, will pay six per cent. Now we know that two thirds of the cost of this road is to be labor, and that one third will buy the iron, cars and other things. Cannot men labor at the usual price of labor, and the additional consideration of advancing their lands three or four times its present value? We are told that there is a large amount of unemployed labor in the west, from the fact that if they work and make any thing, they can not get any thing for it. Why not employ this labor to build two thirds of this road instead of making the State pay the cash to do it. As to the one-third in money, if they have it not, they can easily and readily get it. Private men in North Carolina have many millions in Bank Stock. Those ten counties of North Carolina, through which the road runs, could hold their Convention, and devise a way by which they could become responsible for money just as the whole State does. The Legislature would pass any law they desired, in order that they might effect their object. Really, the argument on this subject is strange. Land they say will rise ten millions and they know it. Yet they are unable to spend three dollars and make ten by the operation.

It is said that the State ought to build this road because it will raise the value of land so high that the increased taxes will pay the interest on the State's investment. Well, sir, it would require the land to go up pretty high to do that, when we consider that on every hundred dollars worth of land the State gets only six cents tax, while on every hundred dollars spent in the Road, she pays six dollars interest.

The increased number of Plank Roads leading to Fayetteville and to the Cape Fear River—the Wilmington Rail Road, the fact that the western part of the State consumes nearly all she makes, with many other reasons which I will not delay the House, by alluding to, all convince me that the said celebrated Central Rail Road will be "one very great failure."

A word to the gentleman from Davidson, Gen Leach. The Eastern part of the State has been referred to in rather a taunting manner by him. I was sorry to hear it. We do not wish to see section arrayed against section. The gentleman describes the west as a section on which nature has bounteously showered the choicest blessings—a land where peace and plenty, prosperity, health and happiness abound in all the wildness and beauty of nature. On the other hand, the east is coldly spoken of as a flat sandy region, where from the climate, but little if any thing inviting is to be found. Sir, the argument is a strange one. The east, according to it, a sickly region, struggling with adverse nature, is yet to be borne down with a tax to be expended for the benefit of a region, which, according to the description, is a grand and gorgeous landscape, checkered with nature's choicest blessings. I give the advocates of this argument all the benefit which they can derive from it—remarking only that the money to build this road is to be raised mostly from the east, and that if the west had little more of it to pay, I think that certain sectional views would be slightly modified.

And while on this subject let me say for our section, that there is *one* respect in which I agree that she differs completely from the west. What section is it which most magnify little local matters, importunes most this Legislature for sectional appropriations, which supposes most that *it* is the great part of the State to which other sections are to be secondar,? Sir, I need not answer the question. The one hundred and one bills, propositions and petitions from the west, with which we are now troubled, gives the answer. On the other hand, the east is quiet and content. Sir, take the county of Bertie. There is a navigable stream running up to the County town. It bears on its bosom, small as it is, more produce than is made to spare in half a dozen western counties. That stream is navigated—but that navigation is dangerous. Were an appropriation made of five, ten or twenty thousand dollars, the stream might be cleared of the many obstructions and dangerous places in it. But, sir, do my colleague and myself—as is done by many western members in regard to less important measures—try "to move heaven and earth," to get an appropriation. No, sir. We do not magnify our sectional interest. We are content to occupy that po ition which we are entitled to. We know that we are but two members of this body, and that Bertie is but one County. If western gentlemen will try and make a similar discovery, in regard to themselves, things will go on better.

But I have detained the House long enough. I would like very much to vote for the resolutions of the gentleman from Franklin, but my conscience admonishes me that I should do wrong. And I never obeyed that monitor with regret nor disobeyed without it. The immortal Scottish Bard, speaking of this monitor, has expressed a sentiment by which I am guided, when he says,

> "Its slightest touches instant pause,
> Debar aside pretences;
> And resolutely keep its laws,
> Uncaring consequences."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, upon a bill concerning a Toll bridge between the counties of Caldwell and Catawba, reported the same back, and recommended its rejection. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thomas, from the same committee, upon a bill to improve the public roads of N. Carolina. Reported the same with sundry amendments. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bower, *Resolved* that hereafter when the Senate adjourns they adjoun to meet at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Watson, a Bill authorising the Commissioners of Town of Smithfield to sell Town Commons. Read 1st time, passed, and referred to Committee on Corporations.

The Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank R. Company, was read the 3rd time, amended, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Windsor Male Academy in the County, of Bertie;

The Bill to incorporate Colerain Female Academy in the County of Bertie;

And the Bill to incorporate the Tennessee River R. R. Co, were severally read third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, on the engrossed bill to establish a new County by the name of Yadkin, reported the same with sundry amendments. Ordered to lie on the table. On motion of Mr. Bower, said bill was taken up, the amendments agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended, and a message sent to the House of Commons asking their concurrence in said amendments

Received a message from the House of Commons, proposing to go into election of Public Treasurer, to-morrow at half after 11 o'clock; which was concurred in, and the House of Commons informed thereof. Messrs. Bunting and Haughton form the Senate branch of the Committee to superintend the said Election

Also, a message from House of Commons, containing Report of Joint Select Committee on accounts of Public Treasurer, with a proposition to print the same; concurred in, and the House informed of the same.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that they have passed the following engrossed bill, viz: A bill extending the power of the Commissioners of the Town of Franklinton, asking the concurrence of the Senate. Read 1st time, passed and referred to Committee on Corporations.

The bill in relation to the Execution of Criminal process, and bill concerning corporations, were severally read the 3d time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The Engrossed bill from the House, concerning the 14th Section of Chapter, 19., of an act passed at the Session of 1848–'49, concerning the late County of Polk, &c., was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The unfinished business of yesterday being now the order of the day, viz: The Slavery resolutions, &c., on motion of Mr. Bower, their farther consideration was postponed until Monday next, and made the special order for that day.

The Senate now proceeded to the consideration of resolutions, heretofore introduced by Mr. Woodfin, relative to Internal Improvements, which were debated by that gentleman at some length. Pending the consideration of the same,

On motion of Mr. Washington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th.

Mr. R. M. Saunders presented a petition from Condit Henry, a widow in the city of Raleigh, praying permission to erect a house on a public lot in said city. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Patterson presented a memorial from citizens of Alamance and Chatham counties, praying for the passage of a law to compel culprits to work on Public works and on Public Roads instead of suffering imprisonment, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. R. M. Saunders presented a Resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of permitting the members of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, to be witnesses in cases in which they are not personally interested. Carried.

Mr. Pegram presented a Bill to establish a new county, by the name of Madison, out of portions of Cumberland, Wake, Chatham and Moore. Passed first reading, and was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. S. J. Person, a message was sent to the Senate with a proposition that the two Houses go into an election of Public Treasurer to-morrow at 11¼ o'clock.

Mr. Stubbs presented a Bill respecting the payment of Jurers in the county of Beaufort. Passed first reading and referred.

Mr. R. M. Saunders presented a memorial, accompanied by a Resolution, in favor of Wm. H. Whitson, proposing pay him $128 76, being the amount deposited, according to law by the Clerk and Master of Orange Superior Court of Law and Equity in trust for the benefit of one deceased.—Referred.

Mr. Steele presented a Bill to assist the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.—Passed first time and referred to Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Dargan presented a Bill to prevent the selling of Spirituous liquors to Slaves; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. [Provides for inflicting a penalty of not less than 15 nor more than 39 lashes on any person or persons convicted of selling liquor to slaves without a written permit from his or her master or owner.

Mr. S. P. Hill presented a Resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a Bill directing the Attorney General to institute suits in Wake Superior Court, against those Chairmen of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools who have funds in their hand, belonging to the School fund, not accounted for. Passed and referred to said Committee.

Mr. Boykin presented a Bill supplemental to the Plank Road Bills which have passed or may pass at the present session of the Legislature.—Passed first reading and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. [Provides that said Companies shall keep in repair all such bridges as shall be constructed in consequence of any change which any of said Plank Road Companies may make or cause to be made in any public Road in the State.]

Mr. Wiley presented a Resolution instructing the Committee on Negro Slavery to inquire into the expediency and expense of transporting the Free Negroes of this State into Vermont; which was agreed to.

Mr. Brogden presented a Bill to prevent the taking of unlawful toll or fare on Steamboats and Rail Roads in this State. Passed 1st reading and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the Bill to establish a new county by the name of Jackson, out of portions of Haywood and Macon, and recommended its passage with an amendment The amendment was adopted.

The question then coming up on the passage of the bill on its 3rd reading, Mr. Siler and Mr. Hayes addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Brogden moved to lay the bill on the table, which was lost: when the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for taking up the special order.

Mr. Flemming moved to postpone the special order to 1 o'clock, but the motion did not prevail.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina was taken up.

Mr. Avery addressed the House at considerable length, in opposition to a limited or unlimited Convention, and in support of the original bill.—He concluded by stating that he would vote against all amendments to the Bill, whether they came from political friends or opponents, and would march straight up to the original proposition to give free suffrage to the people.

After Mr. Avery had concluded, Mr. Barnes moved to postpone the special order to 12 o'clock to-morrow, but the motion did not prevail, and it was postponed to 3 o'clock this evening.

Mr Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company and recommended its passage. Amended, and passed its 3rd reading.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson the House adjourned to 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order was resumed:

Mr. Person moved for a division of the question, and that the question be first taken on striking out.

Mr. Foster thought the motion to strike out and insert was not divisible, and read authority from Jeffersons Manual.

The Speaker decided that there might be a division; and stated that such had been the uniform practice in the House.

Mr. Walton then addressed the House in reply to Mr Avery. He supported the proposition to call a Convention, and spoke against the plan of amending the Constitution by Legislative enactment.

Mr. Avery answered Mr. Walton's remarks, which he considered of a personal nature; after which

The House adjourned.

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 19th.

SECESSION—AGAIN.

"Squeezing-up" vs. "Walling-in."

It appears necessary to enlist every argument, however fallacious and absurd, to induce the Legislature to commit the People of North Carolina to the dangerous doctrine of SECESSION. It was not discussed, during the canvass, in a single County in the State, as far as our information extends; yet it is to be pressed upon the Legislature, regardless of this fact, and despite the necessity of presenting an unbroken front, on the subject of Slavery. We again ask, what good is to come of it? Were the members sent here to commit the People to this doctrine? Did they discuss it before their constituents? These are questions *for them* to answer, not for *us*. But we are not disposed to suffer false calculations or erroneous reasoning, to go forth, either to alarm or deceive others into embracing this principle—so inimical to the perpetuity of our Union and Government. We regard the "walling-in" argument and calculation of Mr. *Shepard*, of this character. In his Speech he makes the following astounding announcement:

"In 10 years from this time, unless the law of population is changed in our case, North Carolina will contain more than 860,000 slaves, nearly all of them agricultural laborers, drawing a scanty support from a worn out and impoverished soil. The first effect of this great increase of slaves, will be a temporary rise in the value of land, and a depression in the value of labor. The poor non-slaveholder will be forced to emigrate; the owner of slaves will be compelled to purchase land to employ and feed his surplus labor until the State becomes one vast plantation, barely producing enough to sustain, in the cheapest and scantiest manner, her teeming black population."

Let us examine the figures for a moment. The slave territory of the Union, (including Texas and the Indian territory,) amounts to a little upwards of 900,000 square miles. The area of North Carolina is about 50,000 square miles. Her population in 1800, was 478,103—in 1810, 555,500—in 1820, 638,829—in 1830, 737,987—in 1840, 753,419: being an average increase of 68,000 in each ten years. Her population now is supposed to be about 800,000.

The area of New York is 47,000 square miles—(3,000 less than that of N. C.) Her population is at present about 3,000,000. According to the rate of increase for the last 50 years, how long will it take North Carolina to reach the poplution of New York? Could it be done in a century and a half?

When she reaches 3,000,000, will that be half what she can support with proper improvement of her soil and husbanding of her resources? Massachusetts has an area of about 7,600 square miles—and a population of at least 1,000,000. Will not North Carolina be able to sustain six times the present population of Massachusetts? Her size is over six times as large! We say, yes!

Look now to the increase of our slave population for the last 30 years. In 1820, it was 295,000—in 1830, 245,601—in 1840, 245,817: an average increase of 20,000 in each ten years—an actual increase of but about 200 between the years of 1830 and 1840! What it has been, during the last ten years, we are not able to learn, but let it be put down at 20,000.

At this rate, what will be the slave population of the State in 1890? Why, 325,817, instead of 800,000, as estimated by Mr. *Shepard*.

But it may be said, this is not a fair mode of computing, inasmuch, as heretofore, slaves have been carried south, which will cease in a few years under the famous "walling-in" process. Well, let us see how this will work. There is about 900,000 square miles of Slave territory. The slave States number 15—counting Texas, [out of which, five States are to be formed,] as *one* for the present. This will give an average of 60,000 square miles to each. It would be hardly assuming too much, to say, that each of these 60,000 square miles, can support with ease, a

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5. Dont you think Vermont
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GEN. SAUND

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REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Morning, Dec. 19th.

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population equal to that of New York—say 3,000,000; which would give to the South a population of at least 180 millions! This includes free and slave population. How long will it take, to bring about this increase! Will a century do! Can it happen under two and a half or three centuries?

But every man must see that the draft upon our slaves for use in the extreme south west, must continue for many years to come. There are comparatively but few in Texas. She has an area of 203,986 square miles. Arkansas has an area of 55 thousand square miles, and in 1840, had but 19,900 slaves.—Florida is upwards of 54 thousand square miles in size, and had in the same year, but 25,700 slaves.—Missouri has 64 thousand square miles, and but 58,200 slaves in 1840. There is also the Indian Territory south of 36 deg. 30 sec. yet to be filled, and the soil of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, together, will be able to employ profitably, [as the demand for their great staple increases,] quadruple, yes, quintuple, their present number of slaves. "Walling-in" indeed! Does any man suppose that the South intends to keep up its past policy of cultivation, but a grade above the mode of the savage, of exhausting—wearing out land, and quitting it? Are we not daily learning wisdom from experience on this subject? It is only necessary, for illustration, to refer to one or two Counties in our own State—Edgecombe for instance. Under the present system of agricultural improvement which is going on amongst her enterprizing citizens, that County alone will be able in a few years, to give employment to six times as many slaves, as she has heretofore, found profitable. It is idle to talk *now* about "walling in" the institution of Slavery. It may do two hundred years hence. Let us improve our lands—develope our resources—open our mines—build up manufactories to work up the raw material made by our slaves—and thereby make white labor and slave labor more dependent upon each other—and cease this outcry of DISUNION, and we shall have peace and prosperity. This will be a "walling-in" process, worth talking about!

We say again, if any man supposes that by propagating the doctrine of *secession*, and thereby facilitating and hastening *disunion*, he is serving the slave interest of the South, he is greatly mistaken. If disunion comes, the cord around the slave States of the South will be drawn tighter and tighter—become smaller and smaller in circumference—for as sure as it is a law of our nature to look out for own interest and safety, so sure will the border States, seek to throw off the institution. Pray, what States are now making most noise about secession and disunion?—The border States—Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and Missouri? No. Because the feel that *they* are to be the sufferers. *They* have heretofore lost more than any other States, for the want of an efficient fugitive slave law, and they have complained less. The reason is too plain for controversy. We say again, this "walling-in" cry is raised to give vitality to the doctrine of *secession!* It is a bugbear to frighten us into that which our reason does not approve, and our patriotism would revolt at. Although it may have all the paraphernalia of terror, which Mr. *Shepard* has thrown around it, we look upon it as not half so terrific as the "squeezing-up" process, which will come, if we go out of the Union.

In conclusion, we would ask the advocates of the Constitutional right of secession a question or two, and we want an answer.

1. The fugitive slave law is in accordance with the Constitution; do you wish the General Government to enforce it?

2. Vermont has nullified it. Is this right? Should she be forced to submit to it?

3. If the President sends a force there under the direction of Congress to make her submit, will this be right? If so, suppose whilst that force is on the way, Vermont should call her Legislature together, (or a Convention) and resolve to *secede*, can the President proceed? or, must he take the back track?

4. You demand of the General Government to enforce the Fugitive Slave law—does not your doctrine of *secession* disarm it? Cant each of the border States secede in turn, as soon as an attempt is made to enforce the law? What then becomes of this Constitutional *protection* for your property?—Come, gentlemen, answer us! Dont be quite so selfish as to insist that *you alone* are entitled to this *glorious* right of secession!

5. Dont you think Vermont will thank you for your "new remedy?"

GEN. SAUNDERS.

It will be recollected that, in the debate which occured in the House of Commons, on Mr. Bridgers' Resolutions, a few days since, a personal altercation ensued between the gentleman, whose name heads this paragraph, and Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, the nature of which is doubtless familiar to our readers. This matter between the honorable members became the subject of consideration before a Committee of arbitration, and agreeably, we suppose, to the decision of said reference, both gentlemen, on Tuesday morning, made a formal *retraxit* of what they had said of each other. So much as a matter of history.

In concluding his remarks, however, General Saunders took occasion again to allude to the Editor of this paper, and the relations he had sustained toward its former Editors. We certainly feel grateful for the terms of regard and kindness in which Gen. S. spoke of those, whose memories are very dear to us. We owe it to ourself to say, however, in view of the nature of his remarks, that we sufficiently understand the duties and responsibilities of the station we have assumed; and that while we are willing to give him all credit and honor for the course he is *now* pursuing on the subject of Internal Improvement, we have the right, and have but sought to exercise it, of animadverting upon the course of public men, in relation to public measures—and to give him the further assurance, that we have neither been stimulated by, or been made the medium for the gratification of the spite of, any "malignant Whig." In what we have said of Gen. S., we have consulted no other friend than our own promptings and been "stimulated" by nothing more or less than our notions of what should constitute *consistency* and *straight forwardness* in a public servant!

We dismiss the subject, with the simple observation, that, if we know ourself, we entertain no personal ill-will against Gen. Saunders; and that it is with no ordinary gratification that we contemplate his present position—as defined, in debate, a few days since, by himself—on that subject which is, above all others, of such vital importance to us as North Carolinians, and as Southern Men!

YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. WOODFIN discussed, in an able manner, the resolutions offered by him, some days since, advocating the importance and necessity of continuing the Central Rail Road, East, from Goldsboro' to Beaufort, and West, from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. He reviewed the action of the Internal Improvement Convention, which assembled in this place in 1838, and declared that the plan then proposed formed a system, which the policy and *interest* of the State demanded the execution of. He dwelt largely on the wants of the people of Western Carolina, and defended the practicability and utility of such a work.

Mr. W. was earnest in his appeal for such a work, as calculated to develope the resources of the Western portion of our State, to stay the tide of emigration to the West, and to unite more closely the bonds of the East and the West. His statistical facts, derived from authentic sources, showed the effects of works of a similar character in other States, and the results on their agricultural and commercial prosperity, and he argued to prove, that similar results would follow in North Carolina.

The discussion will be continued on this subject and we learn that Mr. Washington has the floor for to-day. Probably, other Senators may participate in the debate.

President Manly, of the University of Alabama is suggested, in the South Carolina papers, as the successor of the Hon. W. C. Preston, who is about to retire from the Presidency of South Carolina College.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIDES.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Mirror says: "At the National there are no less than *eight brides*—several of them being *Congressional* brides. These gay brides are ominous of a brilliant season.

OLD JOE SWEENY,

COME AT LAST!

Grand Concert at the City Hall,

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1850.

OLD JOE SWEENY, assisted by his brother, J. A. SWEENY, and the world-renowned PARROW.

Cards of admission 50 cents—to be had at the Yarbrough House.

Doors open at 6—to commence at 7.

Oxford Female Academy.

THE regular exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next.

Terms per Session of 5 months:

Board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c	$45 00
Tuition in the English Branches,	15 00
Latin or French, extra,	5 00
Music on Piano with use of instrument,	20 00

SAM'L L. VENABLE, Principal.

Oxford, Dec. 16 1850 102—w4w

A Teacher Wanted, AT ROXABEL!

ONE competent and qualified to give instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and Mathematics, to take charge of a School for boys near this Village, for the year 1851. To one morally and intellectually qualified to establish a School of high grade, a liberal Salary will be given. A gentleman raised and educated at the South, who proposes to make teaching his profession, would be preferred.

Address the subscribers with testimonals as to character and qualifications, at Roxabel, Bertie County N. C. WM. BISHOP

JOSHUA BROWN and others, Trustees.

Dec. 1st, 1850. 97 tf

Received to day by Express,

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. tf 74

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(Reported for the Daily Register.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.

In Congress, to-day, the Reduction Postage Bill was debated, but, without coming to a conclusion, both Houses adjourned.

Receipts of Jenny Lind's first concert in this City, $18,000! Her last one takes place to-night. She sings in Richmond, on Friday.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 18th.

Cotton has slightly advanced.

Near New Orleans, on yesterday, the Steamer Knoxville burst her boiler, killing and wounding many.

Fine Fruit Trees!

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C., have now ready for transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of

Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, *Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Figs &c.*

Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

October 28th, 1850. 87 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at November Sessions, A. D. 1850, of Johnston Court, qualified as Administrator of James Tomlinson, deceased; hereby gives notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands, against the said James Tomlinson, dec'd., to present them to him for payment, properly proven within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to said Intestate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Subscriber will, on Thursday, the 19th of December next, and from day to day, until the sale is closed, offer for sale at the late residence of his Intestate, under an order of said Court, the following Negro Slaves: Anderson, aged fifty odd years; Nancy, his wife, still older; Jincy still older; David, some 25 or 30 years old, (these Negroes have been recently purchased by my Intestate for the purpose of selling again,) and also the following personal and perishable property, to wit:

SOME 30 BALES OF COTTON;

if it can be ginned in time; 200 Barrels of Corn and a large lot of Fodder, a new road Waggon, some 10 or 12 Horses and Mules, one first rate Saddle Horse, some fifty Head of Fat Hogs, and a number of our Hogs, all Stock of Cattle, one good yoke of Oxen, one Carriage, all the Household furniture and farming utensils, and many other things unnecessary to mention.

Said sale on nine months credit, and Bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

B. H. TOMLINSON, Admin'r.

November 29th, 1850. 97 w2w

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY of Madame Roland By Abbot.
Aton Locke, Tailor and Poet, an Autrbiography.
Popular Education, for the use of Schools and Teachers.

Received this day by H. D. TURNER.

Dec., 13th, 1850. 101

WANTED TO HIRE!

A Good Nurse, for whom liberal wages will be given if application, be made immediately. Apply at this Office.

Dec., 13th, 1850. tf 101

SALE OF NEGROES.

I SHALL expose to public sale, on the 1st day of January, 1851, at the Court House, in Pittsborough,

8 OR 10 LIKELY NEGROES.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

WM. A. RIVES, Executor.

Chatham County, Dec., 13th, 1850. 101

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature to incorporate a Company for Slackwater Navigation from the mouth of Haw River to Trollinger's Factory, in Orange County.

December 13th, 1850 101

JUST RECEIVED.

LADIES Black and Winter Gaiters—a superior article. J. BROWN.

No. 9 Fayetteville street.

Raleigh Oct. 28th, 1850. 87

ALSO FOR SALE.

Capeting, Tufted Hearth Rugs, and carpet binding.
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kersey, and Marlboro' Stripes.
100 pieces Dark and Light Prints, Dohloys and Napkins.
Superior Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird eye Diaper, with a General assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Among them.

White Granite Dinner and Tea Ware.
White China Tea setts, Cups and Saucers.
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses.

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS

RALEIGH

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

Job Printing, Pamphlets, &c., neatly executed at this Office.

The "Bug" also at Home again.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said Cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by himself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my 'artistic skill, in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs.* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our goods. Who is there in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and 'Bug' Oliver, Why 'their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits'

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but we are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any house in this State or out of it. There is no establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantage over us. We buy where every body else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheapy. We say our clothing is equal to any offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being Judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern Cities, and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made

Our stock embracing Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from 6 to $20 and upwards. Cloaks, full circle, $18 upwards. Frock, dress, and Sack COATS from 7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8. VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1,25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call before you purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S.

No. 1.

R. R. R. R.

Fayetteville Street.

November 8th, 1850. 90

Female Classical Institute,

HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. WM. C. DOUB, *A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

MR. KARL W. PETERSILLA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILLA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of 5 months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting. Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of 5 months,	$50
Tuition in the Cassical Department.	20
Do in the English Department,	15
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20
Drawing and Painting,	10
Painting in Oil Colours,	15
French,	10

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

☞ The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

The Session for 1851 begins on Monday the sixth of January.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal*

Raleigh N. C., Nov. 5th 1850. 2m 91

BRITTON & TODD

Sycamore Street, opposite Powell's Hotel, Petersburg, Va., OFFER FOR SALE,

80 hhds. St Croix, P Rico and N O sugars; 5 hhds refined sugars
200 bags Rio, Laguyria, and Java coffee
40 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugars
25 tons Swedes, American and English iron
30 bales horse shoes
150 bales Gunny, Dundee and German bagging
100 coils bale rope
150 boxes sperm, adamantine and tallow candles
50 boxes soap
10 boxes very superior family soap
150 barrels old rye double and single rectified whiskey
21 barrels grape brandy
5 ½ pipes Cog. brandy, part very fine,
2 hhds. rum
20 pipes and 1-4 pipes Port, Mad. and Sherry wine
100 bags shot, assorted,
760 kegs nails, Cumberland and Rapid falls,
300 sides sole leather
150 reams wrapping paper
80 reams letter and cap paper
25 hhds. and bbls. molasses
100 boxes window glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12

Horse collars, saddles, bridles, bed cords, lines, pepper, ginger, spice, mace, starch, chocolate, water buckets, cotton cards, band iron, hoop iron, castings, cotton yarns, wagon whips, &c. &c. &c. All of the above goods will be sold at the lowest rates.

BRITTON & TODD.

August 21, 1850. 68 3m

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14, 84

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the "Brick Shoals Manufacturing Company" in the county of Surry.

November 25th, 1850. w3w

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees,-just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries'

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued rom this Office.

November 26th, 1850. ot

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov: 30th, 1850 td 97

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in

RALEIGH,

Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

STATIONERY

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sel *n very reasonable terms.*

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of se lling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850. tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

v. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River. MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tf

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine artiele,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many artieles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the atttention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. Gm- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness. H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th. 5. 97

LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

☞ Star and Standard copy.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams, Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts, Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 td 1850. 4t 96

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 5 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. T Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Purchasers of Books South of BALTIMORE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully represent to Clergymen, Librarians, and all others in want of books in any department of Literature whether published in Europe or the United States, the advantages offered for obtaining them through his agency.

The publication of the leading houses of this country are generally found upon his shelves, and invariably supplied at the publishers' lowest cash prices whether for the single copy or by the quantity.

Importation of Books to Order

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Books imported to order, by steamer or packet, with the greatest possible despatch and for the lowest rates.

To enable our customers to calculate correctly the costs of their orders before sending them, we have adopted the following low scale of prices:—

From England, new Books at 27 cents, old Books at 32 cents per shilling.

From France, new Books at 25 cents, old Books at 50 cents per franc.

From Germany, New Books at 87 cents, old books at $1 per thaler.

From Belguim, new Books at 20 cents, old Books at 30 cents per franc.

These rates are by Packet; when ordered by Steamer, an advance is charged.

☞ Books imported upon these rates to be paid for upon delivery—otherwise an advance will be charged.

A collection of Catalogues of old and new books, to which additions are constantly being made, can always be consulted at my store.

We are also in the monthly receipt of parcels of Catalogues from the various second-hand booksellers in London, with the prices affixed, which we distribute gratuitously to all who may wish them.

☞ American Publications always on sale, or supplied to Order, without any advance on Eastern prices. J. S. WATERS, 244 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27th, 1850. 4w78

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG

STRATTON GA

EDITOR AND PROP

THE SEMI-WEEKLY

Is issued on Wednesdays and per annum in advance; $4,50 i six months; and $5 if not paid u of the year.

THE WEEKLY REG

Is issued every Wednesday within four months; otherwise $

BUSINESS DIRE

RALEIGH POST

MAIL ARRANGE

Northern Mail—By Rail R 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a.

Southern—Two-horse stage, m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse day, Wednesday and Saturda closes Sunday, Wednesday an

Newbern—Four-horse stage, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.

Tarborough—Two-horse sta Wednesday and Friday at 10 p day, Wednesday and Saturday

Pittsborough—Two-horse st and Thursday at 7 p. m., a and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse ma 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p

Holly Springs—Horse Ma 4 p. m., and closes Thursday a

Letters should be in the Off before the time of closing.

The Office will be open ever day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until

On Sunday, it will be open f and one hour directly after th Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH

UP STAIRS

SMITH'S BUIL

FAYETTEVILLE

Open from 7 A. M. to

NO ADMITTANCE WITHI

Rates	First 10 wo
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and munication in proportion to dist

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Insurance

RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, Office.

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Life Insuran

RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office— Hall.

BANK OF CAR

DISCOUNT DAY.

Board Meets at 11

BANKING HOURS FR

W. H. JONES,
F. C. HILL, Tel

Exchange, Baltimore, Philad 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina the denomination of $5 and up

BANK OF THE

OFFICERS OF T

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Te
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10

DISCOUNT DAY, WE

Board of Directors mee

BANK RATES FOR SELL

Sight Checks on New York 1
" " " Philadelp'a 1
" " " Baltimore 1

Notes of the South Carolina received.

J. D. WILL

FORWARDING AND

MERCHA

FAYETTEV

NORTH CARO

July 19th, 1850.